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The People's Korea

No. 839 EVERY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1977 (1961年8月22日第5種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

BULGARIAN GOV'T DEL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 16 received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic on a visit to our country to attend the 8th meeting of the Korea-Bulgaria inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Krystyu Trichkov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Kong Jin Tae was on hand.

Bulgarian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Hristo Kelchev was also present.

DEPUTY CPC DIRECTOR

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on April 16 Comrade Shen Chien, Deputy Director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was present on the occasion.

Also on hand was Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on April 17 received the Syrian Arab friendship delegation.

Present there were members of the delegation headed by Abdulla Al Ahmad, member of the Syrian regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and director of its department of juvenile vanguard and Chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association.

INDIAN EDITOR

President Kim Il Sung April 19 received Vishwanath, chief editor of the Indian paper "Indian Times," on a visit to our country.

BURMESE AMB.

President Kim Il Sung on April 8 received U Myin Maung, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country.

IRANIAN AMB.

President Kim Il Sung on April 17 received Mahmoud Esfandiary, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to our country.

CUBAN AMB.

President Kim Il Sung together with his wife Kim Song Ae received April 19 Arquimedes Poveda Godinez, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country, and his wife. (KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 16 received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Koreans Here Celebrate President's Birthday

A grand central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on April 15 at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and benefactor and tender-hearted father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The meeting hall was packed with more than 5,000 gaily dressed compatriots of various sections in Tokyo.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Labour Hero of the Republic, attended the meeting, together with Vice-Chairmen and department directors of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee and responsible functionaries of organizations and enterprises under Chongryun.

The meeting reverently sent a letter conveying the loyalty of the entire attendants to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting Chairman Han Duk Su made a report.

A grand banquet celebrating the 65th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was arranged by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on April 15 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on the greatest national jubilee, the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and tender-hearted father of the compatriots in Japan.

Invited to the banquet were a large number of prominent Japanese guests and diplomatic corps in Tokyo.

Celebrations

A grand national joint meeting of organizations of the Korean Juvenile Corps was held on April 16 in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang on the occasion of the auspicious holiday of April.

A message of congratulations to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, which reflected the unanimous loyalty of the entire members of the Juvenile Corps, was read out at the meeting.

The mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" was also performed by school youth and children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium that day in celebration of the auspicious April holiday. (KCNA)

Japanese Host Party

A banquet celebrating the 65th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung was held in Tokyo on April 11 with a large attendance under the sponsorship of prominent figures of various circles of Japan.

A portrait of the great leader was placed with due respect in the banquet hall.

A large number of persons sponsored this banquet to more warmly congratulate the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung on his birthday.

The sponsors included Asukata Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama; Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions; Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Kuno Chuji, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions; Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo.

Invited to the banquet was Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC.

Congratulatory Messages

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader.

The messages came from the following:

Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, of the Yemen Arab Republic; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President, of the Republic of Burundi; Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; James R. Mancham, President of the Republic of Seychelles; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Borg Vingst, Vice-Chairman, and Aime Stelin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labour Party; Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France; Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and President of the People's Republic of Benin; Kaysone Phonvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and Prime Minister of the Government, and Souphanouvong, President and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Hussein Ibn Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Ivo Kelkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Central Committee, of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minitter, and Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, President, of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Ali Soilih, Head of the State of Comoros; Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation and Head of the State and Prime Minister of the Government, of Mali; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo and Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally; Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola; Macias Nguema Biyogo Neguendong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Rudolf Kirch Schlager, President of the Republic of Austria; Kurt Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland; Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; K.D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Luiz Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; General El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Revolutionary Army of Palestine; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Lieut. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; B.D. Jatti, Acting President of the Republic of India; Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the State Council and Prime Minister of the Government, of the Republic of Cuba; Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party.

RPR

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, representing the unanimous sentiments of loyalty of all the south Korean revolutionaries and people of all strata, on April 15 reverently sent a congratulatory message to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, lodestar of liberation and legendary hero, on his 65th birthday.

The message said:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification which is hewing the sacred path of revolution for reunification, holding high the ever-victorious banner of Kimilsungism and the entire south Korean people are celebrating most significantly the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless, legendary hero, sun of the nation and genius of revolution, whom they adore, awake or asleep, at this glorious juncture when the immortal Juche idea came into full-blown blossom and is bearing good fruits. (KCNA)

Chongryun

On the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, legendary hero and tender-hearted father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, a congratulatory message came to him on April 13 from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). (KCNA)

65th Scholarships Sent Here

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung sent again a huge sum of educational aid fund and stipends for the advancement of the democratic national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

At the request of the Korean Committee for Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remitted 65 million yen in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

This 65th remittance brought the total amount of the educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader for the children of compatriots in Japan to 22,975,738,033 yen in Japanese currency. (KCNA)

S. Korean Dissidents Call for Democratic Nat'l Coalition, Start Signature-Collection Campaign

The "Headquarters for the Promotion of the Movement for Collecting Signatures to the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" was formed on April 15 to wage a signature campaign all over south Korea in full support of the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" which was made public in Seoul in late March in demand of the abrogation of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees" and the release of all political prisoners, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

The headquarters was inaugurated at a meeting which was held by many Christians in the Christian Hall in Chongro district, Seoul, that day.

The headquarters was formed to take an urgent counter-measure against the puppet clique who committed in early morning of April 14 such fascist outrages as storming the office of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights of the Christians Council and arresting eight signers of the "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" and confiscating a list of signatories.

What merits attention is that this organisation intends to further expand and develop the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy" organized by personages of political, religious and academic circles and figures of other strata in south Korea at the end of 1974 for the purpose of realising democracy and to achieve national coalition for democracy.

The "declaration of struggle" released by the headquarters that day said:

1. The "revitalized constitution" should be abolished and a democratic constitution based on the division of three powers be instituted.

2. All the Christians and people should wage a movement of disobeying the evil laws restricting the basic rights of the people.

3. Let us support a movement for campus democracy, freedom and autonomy.

4. Let us set up a national organisation for waging a movement for the restoration of human rights.

The declaration continued:

We lodge a protest with the authorities of the present "regime" against their brutalities of illegally walking away signers to police stations and confiscating a list of signatories and form the "Headquarters for the Promotion of the Movement for Collecting Signatures to the Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" to carry on our action.

Democratic figures of all strata will continue the signature campaign braving any suppression.

We will join the huge ranks of history called "national coalition for democracy and national salvation."

Reportedly, the declaration was published in the name of the "Joint Catholic and Protestant Prayer Meeting Commemorating the April 19 Anniversary."

Free Press Declaration Issued

Reporters and editors who had been expelled from "Tonga Ibo" of south Korea by the puppet clique published a "Declaration for Free Press" on April 17 in protest against their harsh suppression of the press, according to Kyodo news service.

The declaration said that due to the clique's agents' frequent interference and suppression "press organs of south Korea now can hardly convey true stories to the people".

It called upon the entire men of the press in south Korea to carry on the vigorous struggle to win the freedom of the press defying the puppet clique's press gag intended to prevent them from reporting truth.

1,000 Seoulites Meet

Some 1,000 people of various strata reportedly gathered at the Catholic church in Seoul in the evening of April 18 on the eve of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising and held a memorial service for the students who were killed by the police bullets during the April 19 Popular Uprising and once again confirmed the determination to fight against the "revitalized" fascist dictatorial system to the bitter end.

The attendants, evincing this determination, issued a "Declaration on the Situation Demanding the Restoration of Democracy."

The declaration on the situation which was made public in the name of the "Priests Corps for Realising the Justice of Roman Catholicism" appreciated the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" issued by south Korean figures of various strata on March 1 last year as a "declaration for the restoration of human rights and people" and manifested full support to it.

It evinced the pledge to join the struggle for the realisation of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation".

Denouncing the harsh fascist terror rule of the Puk Jung Hi puppet clique, the declaration on the situation strongly demanded:

1. Abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees."

2. Freedom of speech, campus and religion and independence of judicial power.

3. Release of all political prisoners and those who are imprisoned because of their faith.

4. An end to torture and intelligence politics.

5. Guarantee of vital rights to the workers and peasants.

This anti-"government" meeting took place in Seoul in the evening of April 18 under the circumstances in which the fascist clique are making a wholesale arrest after throwing a cordon of strict watch on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

Members of the south Korean opposition "Democratic Unification Party" on Apr. 19 demonstrated through Seoul streets, demanding the restoration of democracy, on the 17th anniversary of the April revolution.

REUNIFICATION POLICY

3. Consistent Reunification Efforts

(Continued from the No. 836 issue)

After a long stalemate that continued for years, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in April, 1971 made an eight-point proposal: to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea; to bilaterally reduce the armed forces to less than 100,000 men; to abrogate the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defense pact" and the "south Korea-Japan treaty"; to establish a unified central government through an independent, democratic general election; to guarantee the freedom of political activities; to inaugurate a north-south confederation; to conduct wide-ranged mutual exchange; and to call a north-south political consultative meeting.

In 1971, U.S. President Nixon paid a surprise visit to the People's Republic of China to settle the long-standing Peking-Washington antagonisms.

To cope with the changed situation at home and abroad, President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 6, 1971 made public an epoch-making proposal for reunification at the earliest possible date at the welcome meeting for the visiting Cambodian Head of State. In his speech at the meeting, the President declared, **"We are ready to come in touch at any time with any political parties including the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea, public organizations and individual personages."**

Thus, the Seoul "regime" was forced to start a dialogue with the DPRK. Consequently, preliminary talks began between the north and south Korean Red Cross Societies in Panmunjom from September, 1971. In the spring of 1972, behind-the-scene negotiations were started by high-ranking officials of the north and south Korean authorities. A series of north-south negotiations resulted in the publication of the north-south joint statement of Jul. 4, 1972. The historic document was drafted on the basis of the three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Among other things, the joint statement announced that a north-south co-ordinating commission would be inaugurated as a standing organization to deal with the reunification question, apart from the Red Cross talks.

At the second meeting of the co-ordinating commission held on Mar. 15, 1973 the DPRK side presented a five-point proposal to ease tension between north and south Korea—to stop arms reinforcement and the arms race; to reduce the armed forces to less than 100,000 bilaterally; to stop introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from outside; to have all the foreign troops including the U.S. forces withdrawn from south Korea; to conclude a peace agreement between north and south Korea.

On Apr. 6 that year, the Second Session of the Fifth SPA urged: the UN to disband the "UNCURK"; the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea; and the Seoul "regime" to put into effect the five-point proposal. The SPA also made clear the DPRK's intention to reduce her armed forces to less than 200,000, provided that the U.S. troops were pulled out from south Korea.

Though the Seoul "regime" signed the Jul. 4, 1972 joint statement, it has since violated the three principles for national reunification agreed on in the statement. The puppet clique seeks to depend on foreign forces, to promote war and division policy, and intensify confrontation, despite the fact that the joint statement calls for independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Especially, at the American instigation, Pak Jung Hi unhesitatingly declared a notorious "two-Koreas" policy in his "special foreign policy speech" of Jun. 23, 1973, demanding separate admission of the DPRK and the "ROK" to the United Nations.

In his speech at the Pyongyang meeting to welcome a Czechoslovak party and government delegation held on the same day, President Kim Il Sung made a five-point proposal, including the inauguration of the Koryo Confederal Republic as a unified Korean state and the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations under the single title of the Koryo Confederal Republic. Besides, the President proposed to convene a great national assembly composed of north and south Korean representatives from all walks of life; to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south; to realize many-sided mutual collaboration and interchange in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

Ever since, he has maintained the DPRK's independent, peaceful reunification principle.

On Jan. 25 this year, political parties and public organizations of the DPRK met in Pyongyang and put forth a new four-point reunification proposal—a grand coalition of northern socialist and southern patriotic, democratic forces; the easing of tension between north and south Korea and removal of the danger of nuclear war; creation of an atmosphere for great national unity; and convocation of a north-south political consultative meeting.

So far, the DPRK has made various reunification proposals on more than 130 occasions. Nevertheless, these reasonable and patriotic proposals have failed to be realized, due to Seoul's "anti-communist" racket and "unification by prevailing over communism" campaigns. So, today the way to national reunification is not yet paved at all. The Koreans are sure to see a reunified fatherland before long, in defiance of the vicious American and south Korean schemes to perpetuate the national division.

(To be continued)

Education Funds from Homeland for 20 Yrs.

Twenty years have passed since President Kim Il Sung sent Koreans in Japan educational aid funds and stipends for the first time for democratic national education of their children. Twenty years ago, the situation in the fatherland was very severe. The people of the fatherland were striving for the economic construction under the 5-Year Plan after healing the damage caused by the Korean War. Even during this difficult period, President Kim Il Sung was worried about the Koreans in Japan who wished to send their children to school, while suffering from hardships in an alien land. President Kim Il Sung sent us the valuable money, saying, "Even if we cannot build one or two factories we must send money to Koreans in Japan necessary for the education of their children. This is our national duty." The President has sent on 65 occasions up to this date since 1957 a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends amounting to over 22, 975,000,000 yen. Koreans in Japan give their hearty thanks to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung surrounded by visitors from Yokohama Korean Primary and Middle School in Japan

President Kim Il Sung began to remit educational aid funds and stipends on April 8 twenty years ago. He loves children living far away from him much more than the children near him. In fact he has extended his love to Korean children in Japan for these twenty years.

One day late in January 1957, a plenary conference of the Cabinet was held with the President attending, to discuss the budget of that fiscal year. It was four years since the ceasefire in the war in which the U.S. imperialists had reduced Korea to ashes by indiscriminate bombings.

There were still debris in plants, hospitals, schools and dwelling houses. There was no ample food. Most people were living in sheds. It was the time when even a grain of rice or even a nail was precious.

Thus, the budget bill compiled after discussion reflected the severe situation of the country.

The damage caused by the war had not yet been healed. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges were still crying for a "northward attack." The DPRK was preparing for the first Five-Year Plan. The year 1957 was such a year.

To establish blast furnaces in the iron works, to make electric motors and to develop a heavy machine-building industry—these were all necessary for developing Korea.

Waterways had to be constructed in the devastated fields. Farmers were demanding farm appliances. Houses had to be built for tens of thousands of families who were living in caves.

The financial conditions of the nation were tight because of these vast tasks.

The President carefully studied the budget bill item after item.

Then he asked, raising his eyes from the bill.

"What department is in charge of 'the educational aid fund and stipends for Korean students in Japan'?"

The Cabinet member in charge was at a loss what to answer, as he did not expect such a question from the President. He opened his mouth and said:

"Actually...we did not take that into consideration. We gave thought only to the financial difficulties."

At this answer, the President looked to be deep in thought. He stood silently and looked out of the window.

Silence fell on the conference hall.

The President was pondering over the Korean nationals in Japan—They had been forcibly taken to a foreign land as stateless people for "forced labor" or "military service" and were subjected to maltreatment and scorn. They were unable to return to their native land even after Korea's liberaiotn because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the country.

The President was thinking of this situation of the Korean residents in Japan.

The Koreans in Japan had established their own schools so that their children might never suffer from "assimilation" and "maltreatment." Although they had made all-out efforts to protect their schools from suppression, the schools and students were in a difficult condition owing to lack of funds. The President was thinking of this.

He said in a firmly determined voice:

"We must send...we must send it right away. Even if we cannot establish one or two more workshops, we must send money to the compatriots who are in a difficult condition so that their children may study. This is our national duty."

He continued:

"And this is not a kind of task which we can discontinue after one or two remittances. As long as our gompatriots and their children who must study are in Japan, we must continue to send money. So we should not consider it a contemporary task. We must have in the national budget an item "the educational aid funds and stipends for Korean students in Japan" and promote this work as a permanent task.

"As I always say, we should not regard as simple educational work the national educational work of the compatriots in Japan. It is an important national, patriotic work to restore and defend their national identity."

The President taught that educational aid funds and stipends should be remitted to the Korean children in Japan, at a time when the situation of the country was so difficult and the nation was facing a great trial. Saying that the work of national education should not be regarded as simple educational work but as important national and patriotic work, he opened the way for the education of Korean students who were barred from receiving national education.

The education aid funds and stipends remitted by the President gave the compatriots and their children hopes for the future.

The parents started work to build schools, and students were able to study to their hearts' content with stipends and scholarships.

Twenty years have passed since this memorable day. During these twenty years never has the money from the homeland been suspended.

Even when all the people were busily engaged in the reconstruction work from the damage caused by the severest floods in the past ten years, and even when there was a crisis of war due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers such as the "Pueblo" incident, a vast amount of money was remitted to Japan.

This is not all. The President has been sending various kinds of books, teaching materials, teaching equipments and national musical instruments. He has invited many educators and students to the homeland.

Now there are over 150 Korean schools, including one university, established by the President.

The Korean compatriots and students are determined to develop their democratic national education further to return the warm love extended by the President.

Entrance day of a Korean primary school in Japan

Educational Aid Funds and Stipends Remitted by the Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM Il SUNG

Total: ₩22,975,738,033 (in 65 instalments)

1.	1957,	Apr.	₩121,099,086	33.	1969,	Oct.	₩247,950,000
2.	1957,	Oct.	₩100,510,000	34.	1970,	Feb.	₩301,121,100
3.	1958,	Mar.	₩100,000,000	35.	1970,	Apr.	₩300,755,000
4.	1958,	Sep.	₩100,210,000	36.	1970,	Sep.	₩297,780,000
5.	1959,	Feb.	₩176,382,500	37.	1970,	Oct.	₩302,850,500
6.	1959,	Sep.	₩114,654,090	38.	1971,	Jan.	₩302,365,000
7.	1960,	Feb.	₩202,100,000	39.	1971,	Apr.	₩301,945,000
8.	1960,	Sep.	₩217,392,231	40.	1971,	Aug.	₩301,910,000
9.	1961,	Mar.	₩411,066,000	41.	1971,	Oct.	₩289,345,000
10.	1962,	Mar.	₩558,470,000	42.	1971,	Dec.	₩302,827,800
11.	1963,	Mar.	₩401,440,000	43.	1972,	Jan.	₩300,825,000
12.	1963,	Jun.	₩202,770,000	44.	1972,	Apr.	₩318,060,000
13.	1963,	Sep.	₩186,852,644	45.	1972,	Jul.	₩342,270,800
14.	1964,	Apr.	₩303,930,000	46.	1972,	Oct.	₩363,425,000
15.	1964,	Jul.	₩302,940,000	47.	1972,	Dec.	₩351,225,000
16.	1964,	Nov.	₩201,400,000	48.	1973,	Feb.	₩355,925,000
17.	1965,	Mar.	₩302,038,942	49.	1973,	Apr.	₩374,176,500
18.	1965,	Aug.	₩202,020,000	50.	1973,	Jul.	₩334,725,000
19.	1965,	Nov.	₩303,450,000	51.	1973,	Aug.	₩321,421,100
20.	1966,	Feb.	₩103,570,000	52.	1973,	Dec.	₩369,684,700
21.	1966,	Aug.	₩201,860,000	53.	1974,	Feb.	₩362,010,000
22.	1966,	Nov.	₩303,210,000	54.	1974,	Apr.	₩595,170,000
23.	1967,	Mar.	₩303,420,000	55.	1974,	May	₩601,425,000
24.	1967,	Jul.	₩201,420,000	56.	1974,	Oct.	₩697,150,000
25.	1967,	Oct.	₩301,950,000	57.	1974,	Dec.	₩703,450,000
26.	1967,	Dec.	₩194,245,300	58.	1974,	Dec.	₩752,584,500
27.	1968,	Feb.	₩305,025,000	59.	1975,	Apr.	₩1,060,122,500
28.	1968,	Jun.	₩347,305,400	60.	1975,	May	₩608,265,000
29.	1968,	Oct.	₩345,783,600	61.	1975,	Dec.	₩613,350,000
30.	1969,	Feb.	₩299,754,000	62.	1976,	Apr.	₩700,000,000
31.	1969,	Apr.	₩350,860,000	63.	1976,	Sep.	₩641,182,500
32.	1969,	Aug.	₩298,261,240	64.	1976,	Dec.	₩492,950,000
				65.	1977,	Apr.	₩500,000,000

WPK Greets SCP

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on April 14 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party congratulating it on its legalization.

The message said:

We extend warmest congratulations to you and through you to the entire membership of your Party and the Spanish working class on the legalization of the Spanish Communist Party.

The Spanish Communist Party has strenuously waged a heroic struggle for overthrowing the fascist ruling system and realising the democratization of the country under a very difficult situation in which it was outlawed by the fascist dictatorial regime for over 40 years and, even after the withdrawal of the dictatorial regime, has not ceased for a moment the struggle for the right of the Party to lawful existence and the complete democratic development of the country, repulsing all manner of persecution on the part of the rightwing reactionary forces.

The legalization of your Party achieved in this course is a great victory of the Spanish communists who have undergone the test of an arduous struggle; this is an important event in strengthening and developing your Party and accelerating the democratic development in all spheres of life of the Spanish people and a great encouragement to all the people fighting for democratic freedom in all parts of the world.

The victory of your Party also shows that with no persecution or obstructive machinations can the rightwing forces block the road of the Spanish communists and democratic forces who rose in a sacred struggle of justice, firmly believing in the correctness of their cause.

We have always regarded as our own the precious political successes achieved by your Party in the course of the protracted struggle and will in the future, too, actively support the just cause of struggle of the Spanish Communist Party and the democratic and patriotic Spanish people.

Believing that the good friendly and cooperative relations formed between our two Parties will further strengthen and develop with each passing day, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you a new success in the struggle for completely rooting out the leftovers of the period of the fascist dictatorship and accelerating the independent and democratic development of the country. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun: Legalization of Spanish Communist Party

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on April 16 carried a commentary headlined "A New Victory of the Spanish Working Class and People" in connection with the legalization of the Spanish Communist Party.

The paper said:

The legalization of the Spanish Communist Party is a victory of the Spanish communists and working class and all other democratic forces which have incessantly waged a just struggle against fascism and for the democratic development of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and a common victory of the world progressive people who have sincerely supported and encouraged the just cause of the Spanish working class and people. This victory proves that no force on earth can block the onward movement of the people who are vigorously waging a just struggle, convinced of the correctness of their cause and that the people's cause for liberation is invincible.

The Korean working class and people greatly rejoice over the legalization of the Spanish Communist Party and extend felicitations and militant salute to the working class and all other democratic forces of Spain.

This legalization of the Spanish Communist Party opens a good prospect for strengthening in the years to come the struggle of the Party as a true defender of the interests of the Spanish working people and further developing the Party itself and encourages the struggle of other political parties and organisations for liquidating the leftover of the fascist rule and achieving the democratization of the country.

Friendly relations were formed between the Korean and Spanish communists and peoples in the common struggle for the same goals. The Korean working class and people will as always support and encourage the just struggle of the Spanish Communist Party and people. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Apr. 6

* A delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song Pil left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 120th meeting of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Australia.

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok Sung arrived in Baghdad by plane for a visit to Iraq.

Apr. 8

* A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the People's Republic of China headed by Liang Chang-wu, vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the PRC, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Mahmoud Esfandiary, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 9

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Gwang Gui left Pyongyang by air to attend the 27th meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Cho Yong Nam left Pyongyang by air to visit Hungary.

Apr. 11

* A plan for cultural exchange for 1977-1978 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

Apr. 19

* A 1977-1978 working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 24

* A 1977-1978 plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 26

* A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Doki Chiyuki, director of the international bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and a Korea-visiting friendship group of the All-Telecommunication Workers Union of Japan headed by Sakata Taro, director of the financial department of the central headquarters of the All-Telecommunication Workers Union of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The first friendship visiting group of China headed by Wang Feng, vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* The Abrasevic Art Troupe of Beograd, Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

* The Central Art Troupe of the Polish People's Army arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK. (KCNA)

Speech of Li Jong Mok at Coordination Bureau Meet of Non-Aligned Countries

Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech on April 8 at a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi, the capital of India, according to a report.

He said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"If the Third World countries unite politically and closely cooperate economically, nothing will be impossible for them. If they struggle in unity, they can foil the imperialists' predatory and aggressive schemes, overcome all hardships and bottlenecks in building a new society and achieve national well-being and prosperity."

The ever intensified, crafty moves of the imperialists to divide and alienate the non-aligned countries make it incumbent upon those countries to further strengthen their unity and cooperation.

The non-aligned countries must counter with the strategy of unity the destroy-one-by-one strategy of the imperialists designed to split the non-alignment movement and sow discord in it.

The important question standing out at present for this is to implement the decisions adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

We express active support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation, the struggle of the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples for the recovery of the occupied land and restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, the struggle of the peoples of the countries on the Indian Ocean coast for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the struggle of the Cuban people against the imperialist policy of blockade and isolation and the struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico, Panama and Chile for liberation, independence and sovereignty.

We have fought and will fight, firmly joining hands with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, in the struggle for destroying the old international economic order arbitrarily made by the imperialists and establishing a new, fair international economic order.

We will not only firmly unite politically with the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, but also unite with them economically and technically.

We will make every possible effort to convene in autumn next year a symposium of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries for exchanging experiences gained in developing the independent national industry and agriculture, for increasing the independence of the national economy and realising a more effective economic cooperation among them, which is scheduled in our country in accordance with the action program for economic cooperation.

Such symposium will mark an important milestone in strengthening the economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries.

He further said:

Today the question of Korea is one of the focal points of the world problems.

Due to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad, the principles of the north-south joint statement have been crudely violated and our people's cause of national reunification has run up against a grave test.

The south Korean authorities are bringing in the aggressive forces of the United States and Japan and speeding up war preparations with their dollars, yen and weapons under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The conclusion we drew from the "Panmunjon incident" is that as long as there remain the U.S. troops, nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in south Korea, there exists the constant danger of another war breaking out at any moment in Korea.

All these facts show that for the preservation of peace in Korea and for her independent and peaceful reunification it is very urgent to implement at an early date the "resolution on the Korean question" adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea poses as a demand of the time.

The Americans themselves feel constrained to say that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

But, only the present south Korean authorities entreat for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops; they resort even to "bribery scandals" for corrupting U.S. Congressmen in their efforts to foster the U.S. troops to south Korea at any cost.

The joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang on January 25 put forward a new four-point national salvation proposal as a realistic measure for preventing the permanent split of the nation and removing the danger of war by all means and paving the way for peace and peaceful reunification, in view of the demand of the situation prevailing in Korea.

The entire Korean people as well as the broad segments of the world people warmly support the new national salvation proposal as a fairest and patriotic initiative practically guaranteeing the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It is the national duty of the Korean people and at the same time an urgent common task of the world peaceloving people at present to prevent war in Korea, achieve a durable peace and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If a war broke out in Korea, this would expand into a global war beyond the boundary of Korea. Concluding the speech, he expressed the belief that the meeting of the Coordination Bureau would greatly contribute to the strengthening and development of our movement by taking practical measures for implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Summit Conference. (KCNA)

Final Communique

The final communique adopted at the Coordination Bureau Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries which was held in New Delhi demanded that all foreign forces be withdrawn and nuclear weapons and all other means of war be removed from south Korea, foreign military bases there be dismantled, the "UN Command" be disbanded and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced by a stable and fair peace agreement guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, according to a report.

The communique stressed:

The Coordination Bureau expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people to create a climate of great national unity and reunify the country independently and peacefully without outside interference in accordance with the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

The communique noted that the Coordination Bureau decided to hold a symposium of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in Pyongyang in the autumn of 1978 to exchange experiences gained in the development of independent national industry and agriculture, strengthen the independence of national economy and more effectively realise economic cooperation among them. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Hails Coordination Bureau Meet as Successful

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) April 14 carries an editorial article headlined "Reflection of the Demand of the Time for Strengthening Unity and Cooperation" hailing the success of the Coordination Bureau Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries which was held in New Delhi.

After referring in detail to the work of the meeting and the final communique adopted at the meeting, the article says:

The Coordination Bureau Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries and the communique adopted at the meeting well showed that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries are striving to strengthen unity, cooperation and solidarity in carrying out the common cause of independence against imperialism and to translate into practice the resolutions of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

It is an immediate, important matter to carry out the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. The meeting expressed resolute support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. This testifies to the sincere efforts of the non-aligned countries to implement the resolutions of the summit conference.

According to the communique, the recent Coordination Bureau Meeting demanded the withdrawal from south Korea of all foreign troops and of all their military apparatus including nuclear weapons, the closure of foreign military bases, the termination of the "United Nations Command" and the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement ensuring peace and security in the Korean Peninsula.

The meeting manifested support for the struggle of the Korean people to create an atmosphere favourable for promoting great national unity and to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea in full independence and without external interference on the basis of the three principles of reunification stipulated in the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972.

This demand of the Coordination Bureau Meeting for the settlement of the Korean question upholds the basic content of the resolution of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Korean question. It fully accords with the spirit of the new four-point national salvation proposal put forward by the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of our country held some time ago.

The Korean people welcome the stand taken by the Coordination Bureau Meeting on the solution of the Korean question and express thanks to the attendants of the meeting and the member nations of the non-alignment for this.

The demand of the Coordination Bureau Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement is a reflection of the unanimous will of all the peace-loving countries and peoples including the socialist countries and the countries of the new-emerging forces that desire the early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the three principles of national reunification. Its realisation will, needless to say, consolidate peace in Korea and accelerate her reunification and will also make an excellent contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

Japan-Financed Munition Industry in S. Korea

On April 14, Pak Jung Hi the traitor inspected the Changwon industrial complex, defence industrial establishments, in South Kyongsang Province.

The Changwon industrial complex was founded in the end of 1974 in the 43,270,000 square meters plain. Such main industrial cities as Pusan, Taegu, Kwimi, Pohang, Ulsan and Ryong are located within a 120 km radius.

This complex engages in manufacturing steel, casting and forging, lathe, producing machine, electric power machine, automobile and vessel machine.

This complex was rumored to be munitions industry. Many Japanese enterprises played a key role in this complex.

Over 100 kinds of enterprises are run by a total of 37 Japanese enterprises such as C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., Nisho-Iwai Co., Ltd. and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.

Military-Oriented Economic Development Plan

Development of the Changwon industrial complex forms a part of the 4th five-year economic development plan" (1977-81).

This plan with a total cost of $37,200 million is aimed at "developing heavy and chemical industries," including iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metals, machine building, ship building and electronics. It is an important character that any economic development plan of south Korea is connected directly with the strengthening of military forces.

A south Korean military expert said on this point: A 4th five-year plan is to put in practice the nation-wide scale mobilization of the national economy for establishing a "self-supporting economy." The plan is to "strengthen national defence power by exploiting reserves of the national economy."

The five-year plan regards iron manufacture, oil-refining and chemical industry, including energy sources sections such as electric power and coal as its nuclear components in industrialization.

This plan envisages consolidation of industrial foundations for war-time defence production and war-time economic mobilization, in keeping with transportation, communication and national land development work.

The first five-year economic development plan began immediately after Pak Jung Hi rose to power in 1962.

The first five-year economic development plan(1962-66) was promoted in parallel with the "five-year plan for modernization of the national army" (1961-65); the second five-year plan (1967-71) with the "three-year plan for promotion of defence industry" (1965-70); the third five-year plan (1972-76) with the "five-year plan of modernization of the national army" (1971-77) and the fourth five-year plan (1977-81) with "five-year force improvement plan" (1976-80).

Pak Jung Hi, a war maniac, inspecting anti-air gun produced in Changwon industrial area, south Korea, for war preparation

These facts clearly show that the five-year plan of the south Korean national economy is aimed at strengthening military power.

Beginning of Support To S. Korean Munitions Industry

Munitions industry of south Korea has been promoted from the beginning by the funds from Japan, according to the US Asian strategy.

South Korean daily "Pusan Ilbo" on Feb. 19, 1971 pointed out in its article titled "ROK Defence System in 1970" that "weapons must be produced by our own efforts in anticipation of a major decrease in military assistance from the US after 1972." It said that cooperation with Japanese munitions industry must be swiftly undertaken till 1975. At first, it will begin from the sort of maintenance shop. The Pohan iron mill is a pivot of national munition industry and receives assistance from Japan, technical and financial.

"Puppet vice-defence minister" Ryu Kuo Chang visited on Feb. 23, 1971 Japan, accompanied by the director of munitions bureau of national defence ministry and inspected even munitions factory and other facilities.

On Dec. 22, 1971, the ministry of national defence announced that it planned to have technical tieup with Japan and other friendly countries in order to construct factories to produce "M 16" automatic rifles and ammunition.

Promotion of south Korean defence industry was repeatedly discussed at the "ROK-Japan cooperation committee."

When a Japanese business deregation of armament industry and director general Yamanaka of the Defence Agency visited the U.S. in May 1973 and Oct. 1974 each, the U.S. strongly demanded active cooperation of Japan in the weapon production in south Korea.

Increased Cooperation Of Domestic Weapons Production

The U.S. secretary of defence Schlesinger who visited Japan on Aug. 29, 1975 just after the U.S. debacle in Indochina, stressed the "south Korea-Japan economic cooperation."

Furthermore, Japan's support to the construction of a special steel plant was debated in a standing board of directors of "south Korea-Japan cooperation committee" held in Tokyo in Dec. 1975.

This cooperation took the form of the KIDC (the Korean Industrial Development Corporation), a pivot of promotion of the 4th five-year plan.

The primary object of the KIDC is to further the heavy and chemical industry section consisting of three major expansion projects of the Pohan industrial complex, construction of a machine building factory in Changwon and building of a second petrochemical complex in Ryosu.

A total amount of $3,000 million was invested in the KIDC by Japan. The investments give priority to six strategic areas such as iron steel, chemical, non-ferrous metals, machineries, ship-building and electronics.

A dangerous feature of the KIDC is clearly shown in the secret document on the KIDC submitted to the general assembly of "south Korea-Japan economic cooperation committee": The document says that as long as Japan regards maintenance of peace of the Far East as its policy, it must cooperate in preservation of a stable and advanced country on the Korean Peninsula.

The KIDC plan was revealed on Jul. 23, 1976. Just before its disclosure, on Jul. 8, the Japan-U.S. defence cooperation subcommittee was created. In September, 1976, following news was reported: Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. would establish "Samson heavy industry" in Changwon jointly with south Korean comprador capitalist "Samson group" under the name of machine production.

It would start the construction of the first airplane production factory in 1979. Another south Korean comprador capitalist "Hyondae group" is constructing a machine plant in Changwon. This factory will produce industrial machine, transport machine, ship, casting, engine for vessel and body of tank.

Furthermore, in Masan area, a plan is under way to build a joint venture which will produce electronics and laser. In the future, this company plans to produce tanks, submarines and so on.

U.S. Congressmen's Ties to "KCIA" Listed

The U.S. daily "The Washington Post" dated April 17, 1977 carried an article titled "Letters Reveal U.S. Congressmen's Ties to Korean Agent" written by Maxine Cheshire and Charles R. Babcock, Washington Post staff writers.

South Korean "president" Park Chung Hee and several U.S. congressmen have long known that businessman Tongsun Park was working as an agent of the Seoul regime, according to 1973 exchanges of letters between the congressmen and "president" Park.

The letters provide the first documentary evidence to contradict public denials of Tongsun Park's role. In both "president" Park and some of the congressmen under investigation by the Justice Department for accepting cash, gifts and campaign contributions from Tongsun Park.

The correspondence, copies of which were obtained by The Washington Post from congressional sources, includes letters written to south Korean "president" Park by Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Reps. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), Otio E. Passman (D-La.) William E. Minshall (R-Ohio), Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif.) and John J. McFall (D-Calif.). All but McFall have since left Congress.

All five of the present and former House members are under investigation by the Justice Department, which also has copies of their letters to "president" Park. Montoya is not known to be under investigation.

The letters from the congressmen to south Korean "president" Park contain glowing reports of Tongsun Park's success in lobbying Congress and the Nixon administration on behalf of south Korea.

At that time, Tongsun Park was publicly known only as the host of lavish Georgetown parties attended by many Congressmen and administration officials. He was not a registered representative of the south Korean government, as U.S. law requires for a foreign agent lobbying U.S. government.

A Feb. 24, 1973, letter from Gallagher to south Korean "president" Park claims that Tongsun Park had received personal commitments of continued U.S. military aid to south Korea from U.S. Defense Secretaries Melvin Laird and Elliot Richardson. Laird and Richardson told The Post that they made no such promises.

But Gallagher, who had just left Congress at the time and was facing jail on tax evasion charges, wrote "president" Park that Tongsun Park had used their support to gain acceptance from key House and Senate leaders.

With Tongsun Park and his allies in Congress, Gallagher told the south Korean president, "you have an extremely competent team working on your behalf and making things come our right for your country."

Minshall, who was then the ranking Republican on the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, wrote on Feb. 23 that "our good friends" Laird and Tongsun Park supported U.S. aid to south Korea. But he also mentioned a hostile mood in Congress and added, "We are counting on you Mr. 'president,' for your continuing support for Tongsun's work here in Washington."

Hanna, then a key member of the House international trade and finance subcommittees, wrote "president" Park on Feb. 21 to recommend using the south Korean embassy here "and such other supports as will assure the sympathetic and directed assistance of friends of Korea here in Congress" to head off possible trade barriers to Korean goods.

Hanna even sent a copy of that letter to the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, seeking concurrence for this strategy on altering U.S. trade policy for south Korea's benefit.

Letters of response from "president" Park thanked the U.S. congressmen for their work in support of his nation. "President Park, who has since consistently denied that Tongsun Park had any connection with his government, told Passman in 1973: "It is good to know that you are receiving the fullest cooperation and assistance from Mr. Tongsun Park in this field (rice sales) and others."

In addition, the Capitol Hill-Seoul correspondence obtained by The Post includes transmittal letters from ambassador Kim that indicate the messages were sent through diplomatic channels.

Kim Su-doc, cultural and information counselor for the south Korean embassy in Washington, said yesterday that his "government" declined to respond to Washington Post questions about the exchange of letters. "It is our consistent position not to make comments on any personal correspondence between the head of state and congressmen," he said.

The Washington Post reported last fall that U.S. intelligence sources discovered in 1970 that "president" Park planned to use commissions Tongsun Park earned on rice sales to finance an elaborate campaign to buy influence with American public officials.

Tongsun Park generated some $8 million over four years in the early 1970s from just one U.S. rice exporter. The south Korean "government" "required" Park's services on all rice sales to that country.

U.S. State Department officials expressed concern this week about the propriety of the letters from the congressmen to "president" Park, especially since Tongsun Park was not a diplomat or a legally registered representative of the south Korean "government."

"I don't think you'd see most members of Congress writing letters like that to the lobbyist for a corporation or labor union in his own district, much less to a foreign head of state," one State Department congressional relations official said.

Investigators for the House Ethics Committee, which is investigating House members' ties to the south Korean lobby, also have expressed interest in the letters because they detail individual congressmen's knowledge about Tongsun Park's lobbying month, special counsel Philip A. Lacovara pointed out, for example, that a section of the Foreign Agents Registration Act holds that if members lobbied for south Korea at Tongsun Park's request, they could be considered foreign agents themselves and liable for criminal penalties. A $10,000 fine and two years in prison are possible penalties.

"Since a member of the House is elected to represent the interests of his voting constituents and of the people of the United States as a whole," Lacovara wrote, "any finding that he actually acted as an agent for a foreign government could justify severe punishment, whether or not the acts were themselves corrupt."

There are indications that Tongsun Park's congressional friends were asked to write the laudatory letters to "president" Park—all dated within a few days of each other—because the unofficial lobbyist was in some kind of trouble back home in south Korea.

It is known, for instance, that a rivalry of sorts existed between Tongsun Park and south Korean ambassador Kim. A former embassy official, Lee Jai Hyon, recalls that Kim and other diplomats often complained privately about Tongsun Park's activities.

But in 1971, Lee said in a recent interview, the ambassador showed him a page of a hand-written letter from Park Chung Hee. "It said, in effect, 'Don't quarrel with Tongsun Park but give him good cooperation,'" Lee recalled.

Tongsun Park's lobbying activities were so blatant at times that Philip C. Habib, U.S. ambassador to south Korea from 1971 to 1974, reportedly complained to high Korean government officials about him, and warned visiting congressmen to stay away from him.

Although it was not known publicly at the time, Tongsun Park's close ties with Rep. Gallagher may have been a problem for him by late 1972, when Gallagher pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion charges on several hundred-thousands of dollars in bonds. The Washington Post reported last year that Gallagher told a grand jury in 1973 that Tongsun Park had helped him cash $16,000 worth of the bonds the year before.

In any case, by early 1973, Tongsun Park apparently was sufficiently worried to ask some of his Capitol Hill supporters to write "president" Park on his behalf. Former employees of Minshall and Hanna, for example, recall that Park brought sample letters by their office about that time.

Sen. Joseph Montoya is shown with Tongsun Park at a Georgetown Club party.

S. Korean Labourers in Okinawa

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is now faced with a strong denunciation of the south Korean fascist clique's "human traffic" by the world public.

Recently, south Korean workers whom the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had sent to Saudi Arabia and Ecuador to earn foreign currency, rose in a riot against the employers' violation of their human rights.

Also, The People's Korea has disclosed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declares "manpower export" as "national policy" to send south Korean workers to Okinawa.

The People's Korea sums up the actual conditions of south Korean workers in Okinawa according to its own investigation.

This year, too, 310 south Korean seasonal workers were sent to Okinawa. These workers were exploited at sugar farms and sugar refining plants in some solitary islands far from the main island of Okinawa.

Okinawa is a hateful land for Koreans, where they had been brought by the Japanese imperialist colonialists for forced labor or as prostitutes and were butchered in cold blood. South Korean workers are forced to work for thirteen hours a day there.

According to Japanese newspapers published in Okinawa, the unemployment rate there is 3.5 times the average unemployment rate in Japan proper, and the rate is highest in Okinawa.

Then, what is the reason why south Korean workers are brought to Okinawa far from their homeland?

A certain man working in a cooperative farm in Okinawa said that Japanese workers don't want to work at a sugar plantation because wages are too low and the work is hard. They unanimously say it is better for them to live on unemployment insurance benefits than to work in a sugar plantation.

At present, south Korean male workers receive ¥4,200 a day while women workers do ¥3,600. Even if employers paid two times the south Korean workers' wages, Japanese workers would not work because of heavy work.

The above-mentioned man continued, "a 'minimum wage' is paid to south Korean workers." They, however, cannot receive even a "minimum wage" as it is. They must pay 20 per cent wages as a tax simply because they live in a foreign country.

Moreover, according to the labor contracts concluded between the employers and the south Korean authorities, if it rained, or certain accidents beyond human control happened they cannot receive wages.

What is more, special agents of the KCIA who are sent together with the workers to watch their movements, squeeze wages out of the workers. It is said that "intermediary exploitation" by the special agents is an usual practice.

In order to employ south Korean workers, Japanese employers have to pay ¥250,000 per capita to the "ROK international association for technical development." But some sources said the actual expenses needed to employ them is only half of the sum. The rest, of course, he said, was pocketed by the Pak "regime."

The actual expenses amount to less than ¥100,000 including ¥66,000 for a double-trip air ticket from Seoul to Naha.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bilks at least ¥100,000 per capita from south Korean workers, a total of ¥30 million is misappropriated by the Pak "regime."

In addition to these, the south Korean workers are placed under constant surveillance by the KCIA agents.

It is believed that in order to investigate and keep a close watch on their labor conditions and attitudes, one special agents to 8 or 9 persons is sent by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

According to a "guide book on sending south Koreans overseas" published by the "ROK international association for technical development", south Korean workers are prohibited from making contact with "rebellious elements," and cooperating with other workers. As a result, south Korean workers always are kept in confinement under surveillance by the KCIA agents.

On top of that, the Japanese police authorities are also watching workers' movements in collusion with the KCIA, a source familiar with conditions in Okinawa said.

The source said when south Korean workers are sent to Okinawa, without exception, the Japanese police and immigration service office held a "consultative meeting for countermeasures," and watch the movement of south Korean workers.

Japanese policemn who are in conspiracy with the special agents of the KCIA tighten the watch and control on south Korean workers under the pretext of "prevention of crimes."

South Korean workers who were sent to Okinawa as clear from the above-mentioned facts, are subjected to "slave labor" at starvation wages, national humiliation and mistreatment, surveillance by the KCIA and Japanese police.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi bilks even the small amount of foreign currency earned by south Korean workers in Okinawa with sweat on their brows.

The plight of south Korean workers sent to Okinawa is nothing but a case of "human traffic" committed by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters.

During the last 15 years, more than 400,000 south Koreans were sent to foreign countries in the name of "manpower export" and "emigration."

Tens of thousands of south Koreans are openly traded off overseas every year. In the last ten odd years, traitor Pak Jung Hi pocketed 896 million dollars through trade transactions in compatriots carried out in the name of "manpower export."

The gangsters set on money-making are not only sending people alive to foreign countries but also exporting internal organs of dead bodies to the United States.

Heavy labour is forced on south Korean female workers in Okinawa, Japan.

Reunification Forum (13)

N.-S. Great National Unity

(Continued from the previous issue)

Yun Bo Son, former south Korean "president," involved in the publication of the "March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation", had this to say in his statement of reasons for the final appeal:

"The fact that the country divided by the outside forces is standing in confrontation against each other for more than 30 years is the source of all tragic sufferings of our nation today.

Reunification must be accelerated on the three principles of independence, peace and great national reconciliation.

The questions rising between the north and the south must be settled by the Korean people at large, not by the ruling circles. The question of the reunification of the country can be solved only when the north-south dialogue is conducted on the basis of the Korean people at large."

The declaration for democracy and national salvation" was published one year ago in order to remove an obstacle to national reunification with the wisdom and power of the 50 million Korean people.

Mr. Yun, 80 years old, stated his view about tasks before the Korean people, as he was terribly concerned about the future of the country.

What Makes Country Divided?

It is a worn-out aggressive policy followed by the imperialists to divide other countries in order to lord it over them. The Korean people lived for a few thousand years in a unified state. National reunification is now vital for the Korean people, as Korea has remained divided for 32 years owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea. The Pak Jung Hi junta is more desperately depending on outside forces as the days go by.

The Seoul "regime" is leaving no stones unturned to persuade the United States to keep its troops in south Korea.

What is aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula? The Pak Jung Hi junta, the U.S. and the Japanese imperialists are drumming up the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north." They make profits in war. As Mr. Yun said, Pak Jung Hi wants to increase the threat of war.

The general meeting of the south Korea-Japan parliamentary union and the south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks were held early this year in order to discuss a plan for large-scaled invasion by Japan of south Korea. South Korea has economically been placed under the complete control of Japan over ten years after conclusion of the "ROK-Japan pact."

The Japanese authorities want to protect by all means the interests which they have obtained with the over 2,000 million dollar investments into south Korea.

Unity Best Way for Reunification

Nothing is a better way to save the fatherland from the danger of destruction than rallying the 50 million Korean people under the banner of great national unity. The Korean people are of the one and same nation, wherever they live—in the northern half or the southern half or abroad.

The outside forces and the Pak Jung Hi dictator have no intention to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme task of the Korean nation, because they are plotting to lord it over by keeping Korea divided and to take advantage of the question of reunification in order to protect their interests.

"The declaration for democracy and national salvation" shows clearly that the Korean people can establish the best system and policy by themselves in a reunified fatherland, Mr. Yun said and that only the realization of democracy guaranteeing the popular masses' participation and free expression of will is the first factor contributing to reunification."

The Korean people are keenest for an early realization of the reunification of their homecountry, though there are differences of the social system and political ideal between the north and the south. As the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement clarified, it is the best way to national reunification to promote great national unity, sliding over differences of ideal and system.

Democratic people in the north and the south should pool their power to accomplish the reunification of the country under the banner of the patriotic salvation struggle by smashing the splitists who rely on the outside forces and abuse the question of the reunification in order to prolong their remaining days. This will be a brilliant luster should be added to Korean national history.

(To be continued)

Correction: The number of "Reunification Forum" on p. 4 of the previous issue is "12".

Reunification Is Most Important Task for Korean People

Koreans Here Rally for 17th Anniv. of April 19 Popular Uprising

Korean youth and students in Japan raise their voice to warmly support and encourage the south Korean students' movement against fascism and for democracy and to denounce the Pak "regime."

More than 3,500 Korean youth and students in Tokyo gathered for a rally held at Shiba Park, Minato-ward, Tokyo, Japan, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people.

Everywhere at the rally were seen streamers reading, "Let Us Accomplish the Reunification of the Fatherland by Realizing a 4-Point Proposal for National Salvation," "U.S. Troops, Get Out of South Korea" and "We Resolutely Oppose Collusion between the 'ROK' and Japan."

The Chairman of the Korean Youth League in Japan made a speech at the rally.

Speeches were also made by guest speakers—representatives of the Youth League of the Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Youth League of the Japan Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the National Federation of Students' Self-government Associations and the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean Students.

At the rally, an appeal to the south Korean youth and students was unanimously adopted, which said in part, "Let us realize the reunification of the fatherland, by overthrowing the Pak 'regime,' inheriting the April 19 spirit. A resolution to the Japanese Government was also adopted demanding that it stop backing up the Pak "regime" and should not obstruct the Koreans' sacred struggle for their fatherland.

After the rally, shouting the slogans "Let us support and encourage the patriotic struggle of south Korean youth and students" and "Let us overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet traitor," the participants staged a demonstration from Shiba Park to Tokyo Station for more than 2 hours.

All the participants resolved to do their best to realize the reunification of the fatherland and to join in the struggle of the south Korean youth and students, even if they live in an alien country, Japan.

Similar meetings and demonstrations were also held by Korean youth and students in other parts of Japan including Osaka with the participation of 700 persons.

Attendants of the rally launched a vigorous street demonstration in downtown Tokyo, carrying placards "U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Pull Out from South Korea" and "Down With the Pak Jung Hi Clique!"

Korean youth and students here held a central rally at Shiba Park in Tokyo on April 19 in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people in 1960.

Pyongyang Calls upon S. Koreans To Struggle for Democratic Society

PYONGYANG, Apr. 19 (KCNA)—Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on April 18 called upon the south Korean students and people to rise in a more relentless struggle for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He was making a report at a Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the 17th anniversary of the April uprising of the south Korean people (April 19, 1960).

The April uprising of the south Korean people which started with the struggle of the Masan citizens against the "March 15 election rigging" of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique in 1960 led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and struck a hard blow at the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the reporter said.

This, he stressed, was the first great victory won by the south Korean people in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation struggle after the Korean War.

He said:

The south Korean students and people fought a heroic struggle. But it did not end in a decisive victory and the fruits of the struggle won at the cost of blood were snatched off by other lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

The reporter pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has turned the whole of south Korea into a man-slaughter house where terrorism and murder are rife and is brutally suppressing and murdering students and people who demand the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and hastening war preparations with greater frenzy than ever before under the slogan of "anti-communism."

The criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in savagely violating the lofty desire of the April 19 fighters who cried for a new policy, new system and a new life, and in turning the southern half of the fatherland into a land of darkness and imposing immeasurable distress and misfortunes upon the people, are treacheries to the nation which can never be pardoned, he remarked.

Touching upon the courageous struggle the south Korean students and people are waging these days in the teeth of the bloody repression by the south Korean puppet clique, shouting slogans for the "abolition of the revitalised constitution" and "overthrow of the dictatorship," the reporter, in the name of the entire students and people of the northern half of the Republic, extended warm support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

The lofty desire cherished by the south Korean students and people on the day of the April 19 uprising can be realised only by their own active struggle and no one else can accomplish this noble cause in their stead, declared the reporter.

The south Korean students and people, he went on, should energetically wage a powerful mass struggle to destroy the citadel of fascist dictatorship, democratise south Korean society, win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and to have all the illegally arrested students and patriotic people released unconditionally and immediately by their own struggle.

Upholding the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and sun of the nation, the entire south Korean students and people should wage a more undaunted struggle to expose and smash at every step the "two Korean" plot of the splitists at home and abroad and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All the south Korean patriotic forces, for the present, should get united on a nation-wide scale and powerfully wage a joint struggle for carrying into practice the new four-point national salvation proposal of ours.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw all the means of war, including the nuclear weapons, along with the U.S. forces, from south Korea at an early date in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and discontinue the foolish act of buttressing with dollars and weapons the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique forsaken by the Korean people.

The Japanese authorities should no longer commit the shameful acts of opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from south Korea under the pretext of "equilibrium of strength" and tightening political, economic and military collusion with the south Korean puppets.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should give up the anachronistic policy of reliance upon outside forces, withdraw the treacherous "two Koreas" policy, renounce the criminal war provocation manoeuvres and fascist policy and unconditionally release the illegally arrested students and patriotic people.

S. Koreans Visit Apr. 19 Fighters Cemetery

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising, south Korean people of various strata visited the "April 19 memorial cemetery" in Tobong district, Seoul.

Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son who was the fast to visit said: I want to realize the aspiration of the April 19 fighters through the restoration of democracy in our homeland.

Kim Dae Jung's wife placed a wreath bearing his name on the grave.

Ryang Il Dong, chairman of the opposition Democratic Unification Party, attempted to put up a streamer reading "Let Us Inherit the April 19 Spirit through the Restoration of Democracy!"

Speeches at New York Cont. on Korea

The International Conference for a New Direction in U.S.-Korea Policy was held in New York from April 1 to 3 with the attendance of more than 200 delegates from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Mexico, West Germany and Switzerland.

At the conference attendants made speeches condemning the Pak Jung Hi "regime's" violations of human rights in south Korea and demanding a new direction for U.S. Korea policy.

Follow the gists of some of speeches at the conference:

George Wald
Harvard Univ. Professor, Nobel Prize Winner

I would like to say, to begin with, that the U.S. Government is committing in Korea more serious mistake than in Viet Nam.

In my judgement, what must be taken into consideration when discussing the Korean issue is the national traits of the Koreans. They always agree among themselves in sticking to the stand that they are Koreans, even though they might have differences in some separate questions. Nevertheless, we Americans have been told about the rights and interests of the U.S. on the Korean Peninsula and preached that to defend them is "to defend the independence of Korea," and so we have understood.

The United States is now actively helping Japan in her economic aggression on south Korea. After World War II the United States defined it as its basic policy to rear Japan into a "great nation" while fearing West Germany into "great power".

In this, the United States has so conditioned south Korea as to be reduced to an object of exploitation by Japan. As a result, the south Korean economy has become a dependent one to serve the capital of Japan and other countries.

Let us take the question of human rights for example. In the "Korean question", we may reach a complete identity of views in the question of human rights.

But, we must understand that the question of human rights is not the whole story. When the question of human rights was raised, the U.S. State Secretary claimed that south Korea and the Philippines must be excluded from the discussion of this question because they have some peculiarities.

This is a terrible utterance whereby the United States virtually gave the green light to the suppression of human rights in south Korea and the Philippines.

Dictator Pak Jung Hi constantly keeps south Korea in the phobia of the delusion of persecution, spreading the fable of "threat of southward invasion from the north". According to data available at the British Strategic Institute, the numerical strength of the south Korean armed forces is more than 700,000. Who can believe the fable of "threat of southward invasion from the north" under such situation? In addition to this, there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops.

In case of hostilities, the United States would inevitably be involved directly in the war.

Pak Jung Hi is in a constant political instability. This means that there always exists the danger of a war by him.

And the United States might cut another tree by a method several times more serious than in the incident last year.

On top of this danger of the outbreak of a war, according to experts, there are over one thousand warheads of tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea and the U.S. Pacific Fleet is armed with 1,500 nuclear warheads.

If a war broke out in Korea, it could develop into a nuclear war.

We call for measures to remove such danger.

You must know that Pak Jung Hi is a vicious trader. He permits himself to any infamy for money-making. Pak Jung Hi, once a "lieutenant" in the Japanese imperialist army, has a close tie with Japan and sells off everything salable to her. He sells children and women for the "tourists," "traders" and "night clubs."

The women sold off to foreign countries carry with them "passports" of "artist delegations" issued by the "government" authorities.

When we mention the U.S. mistakes in its south Korean policy, we have in mind the U.S. monopolies and ruling circles. We must know this clearly and demand a change in the U.S. south Korean policy.

Yamamoto Koichi
Vice-Chairman of CEC Of Japan Socialist Party

An important problem surrounding the Korean question as well as the question of suppression in south Korea is to restore peace and ease tension on the Korean Peninsula.

In August last year a tree in the joint security area of Panmunjom put in a touch-and-go situation the region of Northeast Asia including Japan, to say nothing of Korea.

The "Panmunjom incident" well showed how impotent the armistice agreement and the so-called "military equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula demanded by the governments of Japan and United States are in guaranteeing peace.

This fully shows that the so-called "UN forces" in south Korea, that is, the U.S. troops there, are not military forces for guaranteeing peace and promoting the relaxation of tension, but are forces that buttress the "equilibrium" of fear and serve as seeds of war.

We can say that the Korean Peninsula is the only possible spot of conflict in Asia after Viet Nam.

Why is it impossible for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has missions at the United Nations and its organizations and has joined all international organizations, and the U.S. Government to improve their relations? I think that the U.S. Government must not use the existence of the "ROK" as a pretext for refusing a change in its Korean policy.

I hope that this conference will examine the following proposals and include them in whatever form in its resolution.

Firstly, this conference should propose to the United States to have immediate negotiations with the DPRK on the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula, including the future of the armistice agreement.

Secondly, this conference should urge the U.S. Government to withdraw its nuclear weapons from south Korea and propose to it to stop military aid and cooperation.

Then, the military tension on the Korean Peninsula would be considerably eased.

Thirdly, this conference should demand that such countries concerned as Japan, the United States and West Germany survey the actual state of the "economic cooperation" with the Pak "regime," reexamine their stance and examine concrete ways for the normalization of the relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all fields, trade, culture, personnel interchange, etc. and carry them into practice.

Pak Clique Commits Mass Arrests of Democratic Charter Signers

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have intensified the suppression of the movement to collect signatures to the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

The "charter for democracy and national salvation" was issued by 10 south Korean dissident leaders in March last in demand of the abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees" and the guarantee of the right of workers, peasants and fishermen and people of all other strata to live.

The "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" forcibly searched on April 14 the human rights commission of the National Christian Council (NCC), a powerful Protestant organization and confiscated records of meetings and a list of signatures to the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

The human rights commission of the NCC sent on April 15 a written protest to the "KCIA" director against the suppression by the "KCIA." It said in part: If you continuously violate the human rights, we shall oppose it with might and main.

To take an urgent countermeasure against the puppet clique, the "headquarters for the promotion of the movement for democracy and national salvation" was formed on April 15.

This organization intends to further expand and develop the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy" organized by personages of political, religious and academic circles and figures of other strata in south Korea at the end of 1974 for the purpose of realizing democracy and to achieve "national coalition for democracy."

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen arrested 26 as of the evening of April 16.

Seventeen people detained by the "KCIA" were collecting signatures to the "charter for democracy and national salvation" and the nine others were students of "Hanguk Theological College" who fully supported the charter.

The south Korean fascist clique on April 15 arrested Kwon Yong Ja, chairwoman and four members of the "Tonga Ilbo committee of struggle for defence of freedom of speech" and woman pastor Cho Hwa Sun, one of the sponsors of the charter, former "national assemblyman" from the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Sang Hyon, a signatory to it.

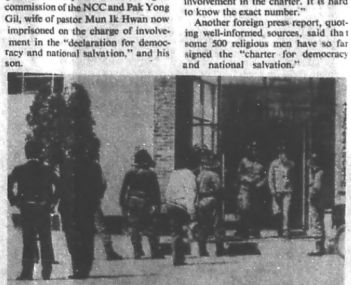
Earlier, arrests included Chong Gum Song, mother of poet Kim Ji Ha, general secretary of the human rights commission of the NCC and Pak Yong Gil, wife of pastor Mun Ik Hwan now imprisoned on the charge of involvement in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," and his son.

The puppet clique are trying five students of "Hanguk Theological College" who issued an anti-government" declaration charges of violation of the "anti-communist law." Among them is the chief of the "students homeland defence corps" of the Theological College.

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, arrests of signers of the "charter for democracy and national salvation" are continuing. Four actors and four students were arrested on April 18. A rumor said that nine students of Methodist Theological College were also arrested.

The foreign press report said that "A considerable number of people were walked away to the Central Intelligence Agency on charges of the involvement in the charter. It is hard to know the exact number."

Another foreign press report, quoting well-informed sources, said that some 500 religious men have so far signed the "charter for democracy and national salvation."



Prior to the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Uprising, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen on April 18 made wholesale arrests at Seoul University.

U.S. Concerns over Human Rights Violation

The U.S. State Department said on April 19 the United States informed the south Korean "government" of its concern over the arrest of 19 Christians on suspicion of collecting signatures for the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the American Embassy in Seoul had reported that of the 19, seven had been released and 12 remained under custody.

He added: "We have told the Korean government of our concern over these arrests and we are continuing to follow the case closely."

He clarified the U.S. government's stand against the step taken by the south Korean "regime."

The spokesman made this statement in answer to questions by Korean reporters who asked about the arrests in Seoul after the recent visit of a U.S. congressional delegation, including Richard Holbrook, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs. Saying that Richard Holbrook made clear the stand of the U.S. against the human rights violation in south Korea in a press conference in Seoul, he told in an interview with reporters, "After his return home, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrook will testify on the results of the visit of the U.S. congressional delegation to south Korea in Congress."

Concern over the Korean problem is increased in U.S. Congress because the Washington Post exposed correspondence praising the lobbyist operations of Pak Tong Son to influence Capitol Hill.

An atmosphere against the Pak "regime" will rapidly rise with the recent arrest of personages involved in the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

The "charter for democracy and national salvation" was issued on March 22 in the name of 10 prominent dissident leaders. It demanded that all undemocratic systems and laws be abolished and democracy restored.

Kim Dae Jung Moved to Chinju Prison

It was disclosed on April 20 that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits moved Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, to the Chinju Prison far from Seoul.

According to Kim's wife Li Hi Ho and Li Jaek Ton, Kim's lawyer, who met him on April 20 at the Chinju Prison, Kim was kept in blackout solitary cell his head shaved with thoroughly. Kim's wife claimed that because of a heavy neuralgia, her husband cannot walk by himself.

Nevertheless, the Pak fascist bandits didn't permit him to receive a medical examination.

In the meantime, Chang Ho Gwon, son of the late Chang Jun Ha, one of leaders of the south Korean dissidents' movement, who was killed by the Pak gangsters, was attacked on April 18 by special agents of the "KCIA" and received a serious wound requiring 2 month treatment.

Chang's son has devoted himself to the south Korean dissidents' movement in pursuance of his father's footstep, and recently signed the "charter for democracy and national salvation" of his own accord.

Glimpse of South Korea

* South Korean crewmen hired at the cargo ship "Aldaran" belonging to the Far East Shipping Company of Japan which was sailing in the Red Sea recently called a strike demanding the payment of wages, according to a foreign press report from Amman.

Resented by the master's refusal to pay them wages while subjecting them to a slave labour, the south Korean crewmen shut up the master and a navigator in a room and fought staunchly to have their demand met.

The Japanese ship anchored at Aquaba Port, Jordan, could not leave it as of April 8 due to the strike of the south Korean crewmen, the report said.

South Korean crewmen of another Japanese cargo ship anchored at a port of west Sweden also staged a strike at the end of march demanding the payment of back wages.

* Yang Bong Sik and four other young and middle-aged men in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, pressganged into the "homeland defence reserve forces" gave a drubbing to the vicious company commander on the evening of April 7, according to a report from Seoul.

Earlier, a certain Kim and one other youth in Sinam-dong, East district, Taegu, dragged into the "homeland defence reserve forces," also punished the vicious company commander bullying people.

The military repression by the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters for binding the south Korean youth and middle-aged to the "homeland defence reserve forces" and using them as cannon fodder gives rise to their grievances and resistance.

* Four hundred eighty thousand three hundred ninety traffic accidents took place in south Korea in five years from 1972, killing or heavily wounding more than 420,000 people, according to a report from Seoul. This means that an average of over 260 traffic accidents occurred every day in south Korea, causing more than 230 casualties.

As more military roads are built in preparation for the provocation of a war and social disorder is aggravated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, traffic accidents increase in number year after year in south Korea, inflicting immeasurable sufferings and disasters upon the people.

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